

# **NEW ONTARIO**

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  **CANADA**  

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**FINE FARMS**

**EASY TO REACH**

**EASY TO PURCHASE**



**SETTLERS' OPINIONS**

**GREAT OPPORTUNITIES**

**INDEPENDENT HOMES**



**FREE GRANTS**

**PEACE AND PLENTY**



PRINTED BY ORDER OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO  
1910.

*The* EDITH *and* LORNE PIERCE  
COLLECTION *of* CANADIANA



*Queen's University at Kingston*



# NEW ONTARIO

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❁ ❁ CANADA ❁ ❁

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SITUATION ∴ SIZE  
CLIMATE ∴ PRODUCTS  
RESOURCES ∴ PROGRESS  
AND ADVANTAGES

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Prepared by direction of the HON. JAMES S. DUFF, Minister of  
Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, 1910.

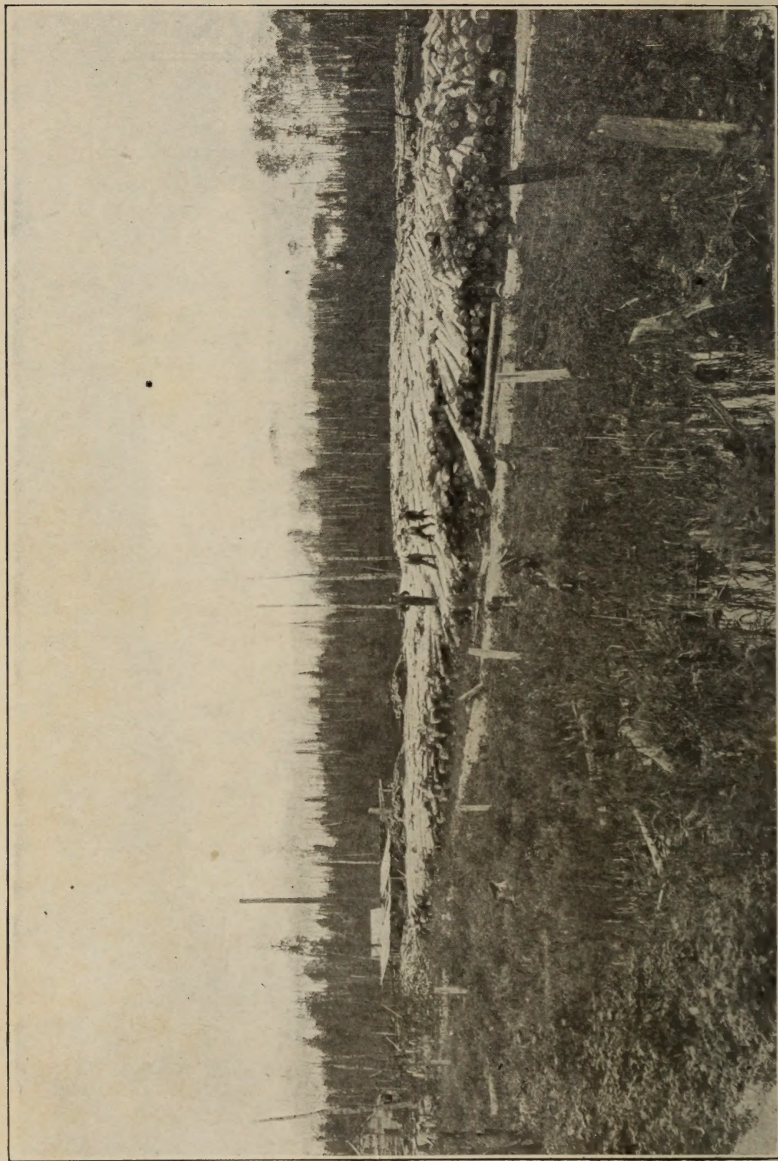
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Excellent Majesty.  
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The Settler's First Harvest.



# New Ontario.

## ITS VASTNESS, RESOURCES AND PROGRESS.

New or Northern Ontario is an immense section of the Province of Ontario. It covers an area of 140,000 square miles, or 20,000 square miles larger than the British Isles, and is divided into six great Districts—Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River and Kenora. This territory is largely covered with valuable forests; is rich in minerals, especially silver, nickel, copper and iron; is abundantly watered with lakes and rivers, and has great spaces of fertile soil, one in particular of sixteen millions of acres. The trees are principally spruce, tamarac, cedar, pine, poplar, birch and balm-o-gilead, with undergrowth of hemlock, maple, ash and alder. There are great lumbering industries. The iron mines of the Michipicoten district, the world's greatest nickel deposits near Sudbury and the famous silver camp at Cobalt have redeemed the reputation of a region long ignorantly regarded as unprofitable. The land is easier to clear than in Old Ontario. Grains and vegetables grow as well and in as great variety as in the older part of the Province. Wheat has been produced of as good quality as "Manitoba No. 1 Hard." The sportsman has here his "happy hunting grounds." Game is plentiful and of many kinds—moose, caribou, red deer, bear, beaver and otter, wild duck, partridge and ruffed grouse; and fish abound in the rivers and lakes—salmon trout, speckled trout, whitefish, herring, pickerel, black bass and sturgeon. The summers are hot and the winters cold, but the dryness of the atmosphere makes the cold less felt. Civilization is making great progress. The Canadian Pacific Railway, crossing the continent, practically skirts the southern border of this vast territory from east to west, a distance of 1,285 miles. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, near the eastern border, runs from North Bay on the C. P. R. northward, through a considerable section of cultivated farming land of fine quality, to Cochrane, a distance of 252 miles. At this point it joins, at right angles, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (now in process of construc-

tion), which passes westward through the sixteen million acres referred to, and onward to the Pacific Ocean. The Canadian Northern Railway runs north through Parry Sound to Gowganda Junction, and west from Port Arthur through the districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River. A Branch Line of the C. P. R. runs south-west from Sudbury through the districts of Sudbury and Algoma, a distance of 180 miles, to the town of Sault Ste. Marie, whence the Algoma Central runs northward toward the C.P.R. A Branch of the G.T.P. passes through Port Arthur north-westward through the districts of Thunder Bay and Kenora to the main line running west to the Pacific Ocean. There are nearly one thousand miles of railway in the Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts alone. Public highways are constructed and being constructed. Good schools and churches are going up rapidly, with the advance of lumbering, mining and agricultural interests, while thousands of tourists in quest of sport, recreation and health visit the new country every year. Its principal towns are Cobalt, Haileybury, New Liskeard, North Bay, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William and Kenora.

#### THE NEARNESS OF THE GREAT FERTILE BELT.

It takes but a comparatively short time to travel from Southern Ontario northward into the District of Nipissing, past Cobalt, New Liskeard and Englehart in Temiskaming, and on through Matheson to Cochrane, in the fertile clay belt. The distance from Toronto, far south in Ontario, to Cochrane, at the terminus of the T. and N. O. Railway, where it joins the Grand Trunk Pacific, passing westwards from Lake Abitibi, is less than 500 miles. It will scarcely be believed by those who ignorantly contrast the prairie with Northern Ontario that the Grand Trunk Pacific line at that northern point is on the same parallel of latitude as the *southern boundary of Manitoba*.

The climate around the shores of Lake Abitibi seems similar to that of Prince Edward Island in the summer months, but colder in September and October, while the winters are about the same as in Manitoba. The climate of Cochrane, which is in the 49th parallel of latitude, is about similar to that of Winnipeg, which is just below the 50th parallel.

The shores of Lake Abitibi offer one of the best localities for settlement; the soil varies from clay to clay and sandy loam,



drainage is good, clearing is easy, and the most distant places will not exceed 20 miles from railway, while in the summer all points can be reached by water.

The beginning of a strong settlement has been made at Cochrane, and with the influx of a large population for railway construction a good market for farm produce is assured. That region westward, along the line of the G. T. P. for 400 or 500 miles, will probably be one of the best agricultural sections of Ontario.

A writer in the *Muskoka Herald* says:—"The revelation in store for me was the great clay belt. For miles and miles it stretches. Millions of acres of rich soil, rolling in formation, without a rock, and easily drained, rivers and lakes with high banks being numerous. A visit to the height of land certainly alters one's ideas of Ontario and her resources. One cannot help but ask: Why go to the West when right here at our doors is a land of the richest character hungering for tillage?"

D. Chalmers, Cochrane, writes:—"I have travelled over four townships around Cochrane, and I think there is just as good land here as a man will find any place. A man can get 160 acres for \$80, and then it is his own. Then he has the timber," which, after paying for cutting and drawing, "will leave him a balance of \$2.00 per cord. The pulp is not the only thing that a man has to depend upon. He will always find plenty of road work, on the roads which the Government is putting all through the country. He will get \$1.50 per day and board, which will bring him about \$40.00 per month. It is about seven years since I came to this country, and I can say that I always found plenty of work. A settler has every chance, if he has a mind to get along."

#### GREAT PROGRESS IN TEMISKAMING.

Passing south along the line of the T. and N. O. Ry., and over the height of land, we are in the more advanced agricultural settlements of Temiskaming. Here a million acres of good land have been surveyed and mostly located; but there are still Crown lands left, of which intending settlers may avail themselves. A former farmer of Lambton, settled in Temiskaming for eight years, writes:—"I will truly state that in all my travels I have never seen a richer soil than we have here." Another old farmer there asks:—"Does it pay to come here and make a

farm? I say most emphatically, Yes. If a man is not willing to put up with the inevitable hardships of a beginner, then let him keep away from here, but if he is willing to spend \$30 in clearing an acre of land that is sure to bring him interest on \$60, here is the place for him."

W. A. Houser, of Earlton, writes:—"During the winter of 1905-6 and 1906-7 I removed from 16 acres of my land 225 cords of pulpwood that netted me (after paying for cutting, etc.) \$550." With this amount Mr. Houser stumped and ploughed that acreage in the summer and fall of 1908, and left himself a balance of \$90, and he adds: "That, under ordinary circumstances with a little judgment, together with the natural advantages this district possesses, the land will clear itself ready for crop, and in the early stages of the work pay the Government the 50c. per acre, or \$80, for the 160 acres the settler has acquired." After giving details of his crop of oats, wheat, alfalfa, roots and vegetables for 1909, he states that he made a profit (above all expenditures) of nearly \$1,200, and adds: "I have tried to make above as clear as possible that there is a splendid chance for thousands of families to make for themselves homes that will in a short time be second to none in our fair and prosperous Dominion. What seems strange to me is why the struggling thousands do not follow each other in a rush to this new land of peace and plenty, especially as the experimental stage is past, and we are certain of the very best of results in the future."

An investigator in that country remarks:—"From the trains a few farms may be seen, but driving through the townships one meets with a revelation seldom met with in a new country. What stands out prominently, and could not escape the notice of even a casual observer, are the substantial and comfortable farm houses and barns, also the large amount of wire fencing used by farmers. I was amazed at the contentment found in every home. Everyone has faith in the future. The only drawbacks found were the flies; the mosquitoes and black flies being certainly severe at times. Was also very much surprised to see the amount of farm machinery in the country." Interviewing a number of farmers in various townships, and hearing their views, his common expressions are:—"Pleased with prospects." "Well satisfied." "Well pleased with country." "Well satisfied with prospects." "Well pleased with prospects," and so on.



So well settled and prosperous are some of the townships now that they resemble portions of Older Ontario.

Perhaps in no part of the Province can the farmer find a quicker or more profitable market for his produce. Lumbering operations, mining development, and the uprise of towns make an immediate outlet for everything and a demand that cannot always be supplied.

For an intending settler, with little or no capital, it is a weighty consideration that he can have plenty of work at remunerative wages enabling him to live while clearing and preparing his land.

So recently as six years ago there were but 2,000 people in Temiskaming, while now there are between 50,000 and 60,000.

Englehart, a divisional point of the T. and N. O. Railway, is 25 miles north of New Liskeard; only four years old, it has a population of about 800, and is a promising agricultural centre. Westward, at the terminus of the branch line of the T. and N. O. from Englehart, is Charlton, a thriving village at the foot of Long Lake.

New Liskeard, on the T. and N. O., at the head of Lake Temiskaming, is 113 miles north of North Bay, and 340 miles north of Toronto; its population is 3,000, it has several important industries, and is in the midst of a large, well-settled agricultural district.

Haileybury, five miles to the south, is an attractive residential town, with a population of 4,000.

Cobalt, four or five miles farther south, has world-wide fame for its deposits of silver, being one of the most important mineral deposits discovered in the last forty years. Population, 5,500. Farther south is the growing town of Latchford.

#### WESTWARD THROUGH SUDBURY, ALGOMA, THUNDER BAY, RAINY RIVER AND KENORA.

Proceeding south by the T. and N. O. Ry. to North Bay, and passing westward, still in the District of Nipissing, there are found in the valleys of the Sturgeon and French Rivers, alongside the Canadian Pacific Railway, many fine productive farms in a section eminently suited for dairying and the raising of live stock, while for the produce there are first-class markets at Sturgeon Falls and North Bay to the east, and at Warren, Sudbury, etc., to the west.

North Bay is the terminus of the T. and N. O. Railway, which meets the C. P. R., coming north-west from Montreal, and the G. T. R., running north from Toronto. A divisional point of the C. P. R., it is a lumbering and mining district, and a good business centre, with a population of 7,000.

Sturgeon Falls, 23 miles to the west of it, on the C. P. R., has several large industries, including the Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, which employs about 1,500 hands in the mill and the forest. Population, 2,500.

Sudbury, 56 miles farther west, and at the boundary of the Nipissing and Sudbury districts, has given Ontario the first place in the world in the production of nickel, having far surpassed the island of New Caledonia, the only other source of supply. There are also important lumbering interests. Population, 4,000.

But Nipissing is not the only District in New Ontario inviting to the agriculturist. Back from the north shore of Lake Huron are many sections of fertile land finely adapted for farming, dairying and the raising of stock. At Sault Ste. Marie there is a great market for farm produce, and farmers are doing remarkably well.

Sault Ste. Marie (in the District of Algoma), 180 miles west of Sudbury, and on a branch line of the C. P. R., has millions of dollars invested in the Algoma Iron Works, the Algoma Steel Works, the Sault Ste. Marie Paper Company and other industries, which are supplied with 150,000 horse power from adjoining rapids by the Lake Superior Power Company. All the traffic of the upper lakes passes through two canals at this town, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. Population, 10,000.

In the Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts, not to speak of forests that cover the whole area, giving immeasurable opportunity for the lumbering industry, many magnificent lakes and rivers, offering incalculable scope for water development and for the all-essential needs of the farmer—there are considerable areas of free agricultural land available for thousands of settlers, with work and wages, meanwhile, in other occupations to enable the industrious man to clear his farm and possess a comfortable and independent home.

Port Arthur, in the Thunder Bay district, is a flourishing commercial and residential city of about 15,000 people on the main line of the C. P. R., 552 miles west of Sudbury. On the



west shore of Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, it is the terminus of the Canadian Northern Railway, the Northern Navigation Company, the Booth and White steamship line, and the Montreal and Lake Superior steamships, and a calling port for the vessels of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company. A great amount of eastern merchandise is transferred here from water to rail, while western grain is transhipped to lake vessels. A branch of the G. T. P. passes through northward to its main line running west to the Pacific Ocean. Elevators, with a capacity of 9,000,000 bushels, hold grain railed from the west; a coal dock, with machinery that can unload a vessel at the rate of ten tons a minute, has a capacity of 800,000 tons; a blast furnace, with a working capacity of 300 tons per day and a possible of 400; lumbering interests, cutting 50,000,000 feet of lumber per year, and trimming 2,000,000 railway ties; nearby water powers, supplying a large flour milling centre; and valuable mines a few miles away, together with other industries—these represent a growing, prosperous, modernized city.

Fort William, four miles farther west, on the C. P. R., is a prosperous city, with a population of about 15,000. It is one mile from the mouth of the Kaministiquia River, the finest harbor on the Great Lakes; the terminal port of the C. P. R. steamship service from Owen Sound; the lake terminals of the G. T. P. and C. P. R., while the C. N. R. passes through it to its terminal at Port Arthur. Great quantities of western grain are transhipped at Fort William to lake vessels, and are accommodated here by grain elevators capable of holding 12,000,000 bushels. At Kakabeka Falls 20,000 horse-power has been developed for manufacturing and other purposes. Large iron foundry works, saw and planing mills, brick works, flour mills and other works represent its chief industries. The city is in a valuable mineral district. It is a modern city of substantial buildings and fine residences. Fort William and Port Arthur, connected by electric car service, are together "the gateway of the west."

Fort Frances, Rainy River district, is on the C. N. R., which runs due westward from Port Arthur. It is a town of growing importance, with a population of about 1,800. It has two large sawmills, pulp and paper mills, a brick manufacturing plant, and the largest peat works in the west. The district has unlimited quantities of pulpwood. The town is the terminus of

the Rainy River Navigation Company, and of the Northern Minnesota Navigation Company, also of the Duluth, Virginia and Rainy Lake Railway, and of the Minnesota and International Railway.

Rainy River (the name of the town does not indicate the climate) is the first divisional point of the C. N. R. east of Winnipeg, and has steamboat connection with Fort Frances and Kenora. It has two lumber mills, with a capacity of one million feet every three days. It is an excellent farming district. Population of town, 2,000.

#### PROSPEROUS SETTLERS.

The following are a few testimonies from Dryden and Wabigoon, in the District of Kenora:

"I may say that the country is all right for farming. I have been here eleven years and have never seen a complete failure of the crops. It takes longer to break up a bush farm than a prairie farm, but then again we have advantages here they haven't on the prairie, such as wood and water, and work in the wintertime for men and teams. And we don't have the heavy gales in the spring and fall they have on the open prairie. I have done very well here considering the capital I had to start with."—H. Wilde, Van Horne, Dryden, Ontario.

"When the settlers began to come here in the spring of 1896 there was only one small building, besides the house on the 'Pioneer Farm,' while at the present time the place has grown to such an extent that it is about to be incorporated as a town. In 1896 there were no clearings, no fences, while the shelter made for man and beast was both small and primitive. To-day many of the settlers have large clearings, well fenced into suitable fields, while buildings in the shape of good frame houses, bank barns 40 x 60 feet, and other suitable buildings are quite common. We are raising good grain, roots and vegetables, as could be readily seen by anyone attending the fall fair held in Dryden for the past two years, while above many other things we have plenty of fuel and good water, these two items alone being worth the consideration of any one settling in a new place. There has always been plenty of work at good wages. What we as pioneers have done, others can do also, if they wish to make good homes for themselves and are willing."—J. W. Hatch, Groveside Farm, Dryden, Ontario.



"I came to this country from Cheshire, England, seven years ago. The land is a heavy clay loam, and well adapted to mixed farming, especially for the growing of clover. There is an abundant supply of timber for all building purposes and for fuel, and good water is easily obtained by sinking a well about 15 to 20 feet. Potatoes, turnips, carrots and other vegetables do well, and good crops of oats, barley and wheat can be raised. Roads have been constructed, and churches and schools are supported in all the settlements. The climate is healthy and bracing. The country is eminently suitable to the young man who wishes to make a home for himself, or for the married man with a family who is desirous of giving the rising generation a chance in the world. The new comer at once finds himself among people of his own language and customs, and assured of hearty welcome and help and advice as to the best methods of settling down."—W. W. Howell, Minnitaki, Eton Township, near Dryden, Ontario.

The next testimony is from one of the first settlers in Wainwright Township, Wabigoon. For thirteen years he had rented a farm near Uxbridge, Old Ontario, and finally becoming discouraged he left for the above part of New Ontario. "On June 5th, 1897, when I arrived there was not any station. The conductor stopped the train and let me off at the water tank by the Wabigoon River in front of the Pioneer Farm House. I took up a farm for myself of 320 acres, and 160 alongside of it for one of my sons, which we still hold." After operating a shingle mill on the townsite of Dryden for two years, and giving that town its start, he began working his son's farm, where he remained other two years, and then proceeded with his own. "I have now," he says, "a very comfortable home, with 60 acres under cultivation, without a stump or stone on it, and about 20 acres seeded down without plowing for pasture. I can raise as good crops here now as I ever did at Uxbridge. I did not have much wheat sowed this year, but what I had was splendid, 35 bushels to the acre; and the barley, 35 bushels, and weighed 51 pounds; and the oats weighed 40 pounds to the bushel. We had very hard times here for a few years, but those days are past. I have seen fields that have been down to clover for six years and the last crop as good as the first. I often wonder when I hear of so many people going through here, past our very doors, on the C. P. R. train from

Old Ontario, when they could get a farm that would suit them better here for less money. There are free grant lands here now, but I would advise anyone that has a little money to buy out some of the old ones with a good start on it. The land is harder to clear up than the prairie, but we have advantages that they don't have—shelter from the winter blast, and firewood, building timber and fence posts, and no tornadoes. We are not any worse for late or early frosts than in Manitoba, and our land gets richer the longer it is cultivated. Any man that has enough of money to stock a rented farm in the east, would be better to come here and buy a farm with a good start on it, especially if he has a family of good working boys. We have a very good market in the town of Dryden; it is growing very fast.”—Alex Skene, Sr., Dryden, Ontario.

“The village of Wabigoon is beautifully located, overlooking the lake, and is rapidly coming into favor as headquarters for hunting, canoeing and fishing excursions. Moose, caribou and deer are abundant. A small community of farmers to the north and east have a considerable area under cultivation, and there is some settlement along the road to Dryden. The results obtained by those already located warrant a far greater settlement. This is an ideal grass country. All varieties suitable to the temperate zone will grow and thrive, and under cultivation yield second to none.”—John D. Aaron, Zealand Township, Wabigoon, Ont.

“As an Englishman and immigrant, as one who knows something of the prairie lands, I am certain that the intelligent man with a little capital should at least give the lands of Ontario situated west of the great lakes some consideration. The railway runs through some wild and barren tracts, but also through some of the finest. The district around the town of Dryden, on Lake Wabigoon, is second to none between Lake Superior and Winnipeg. In speaking of this as a bush country it should be understood that a great deal of the growth is only a few years old, and it is easy to find unoccupied lands where a considerable acreage is practically clear. I myself would not have faced heavy clearing, although the difficulties are more imaginary than real. The prairie may have its attractions, but it has its drawbacks. It is true that it takes longer to get a considerable area under plough here than farther west, but we have not to buy our fuel, which means a saving of somewhere



around \$100 a year. Shelter from the cold winds in winter is abundant. A good log house costs little more than nothing—is warmer than one built of sawn timber, and can be made most picturesque. With good shelter-belts of trees, some of which are of great beauty, a year or two's work will give a home worthy of the name. Good water is plentiful. Cattle find good keep in the bush and in many parts natural hay marshes exist which help out the winter's supply. Canoeing and shooting are accessible everywhere, and wild fruit, of which there are over a dozen varieties, give all that even a large family may require for preserving for winter use. Grain is not



Pile of Pulpwood at Mileage 140, Township of Chamberlain.

grown for sale here, but we can grow clover (that will not grow satisfactorily farther west), and a fine sample too. Potatoes give a heavy yield, and paying prices are obtained for fat stock of all sorts, dairy and all farm produce. Besides local requirements, we have western markets within easy access, and if it ever comes to shipping to the greater markets of the world we are half the continent nearer than the fruit districts on the Pacific Slope, and our small fruits will beat the western product for flavor easily. As to means of transit the Canadian Pacific Railway affords all we want east and west. Letters often reach us in 12 days from England and in some 6 or 7 hours from Winnipeg. In fact we do not by any means feel banished to the wilds, and are by no means without all the re-

quirements of modern civilization. Cleared or partially cleared farms are to be had at reasonable figures from those whose principal occupation has been in cutting timber for sale. It seems to me that many a man of small means, who is trying to keep up appearances in England, which is only a life of worry to himself, might live in comfort here and have some enjoyment. That any Englishman settled here would be pleased to personally answer any inquiries, I feel sure. One word as to the cold in winter. I do not intend to say anything against the English climate, but it is a fact that we think no more of zero weather than freezing point in England—the very cold days are few and far between. When the winter really sets in the snow is dry and remains so. The climate is undoubtedly milder than it was ten years ago. Let Englishmen come and take their birthright, and not wake up when it is too late, to find the pick of every part taken up by foreigners.”—A. E. de Hurst, Dennyhurst, near Dryden, Ont.

“I came from the eastern part of Ontario six years ago and purchased a partially improved farm near Dryden, and although I did not have any experience either in clearing up land or cultivating the soil, nevertheless I have been fairly successful. The climate on the whole is perfect, sometimes cold but always dry in winter, and long, bright sunshining days in summer, very warm and plenty of rain, also cool nights. During my six years experience we have had summer frost once to hurt anything, and then our potatoes were a fair crop. Notwithstanding, we can grow anything here successfully except apples and corn, but we can surpass any other district in growing clover. Small fruits do splendid here, also all kinds of garden truck, including beans, early corn and tomatoes. All kinds of grain do well here, and in time I think we will be able to compete with Manitoba in growing wheat, as our soil improves by cultivation. Our yield now is 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Oats and barley also do well here, potatoes and turnips grow abundantly. I am confident there is no place better suited for those with limited capital than here. The land is easily cleared, the first crop will always pay for the labor of clearing the land, plenty of wood for fuel and for building, also good markets for all kinds of produce. I have no hesitation in recommending this district to anyone who wishes to make a home for himself on easy terms.”—Peter Reid, Dryden, Ontario.

“I am writing you a few lines in regard to the suitability



of this part of New Ontario for farming purposes. The land is good, and if properly tilled is capable of producing an abundant crop of all kinds of grains, grasses and vegetables. We can grow the finest clover and clover seed in the world. We have plenty of wood and the best of water; and with the opportunity of work in the lumbering camps, gold mines and other employments, I think there is no better place for a settler to start in and make for himself a good and comfortable home. I arrived in Dryden in the year 1898. I had a wife and six small children, a few household effects and 20 dollars in cash; and by hard work and strict economy I now own 360 acres of land, 50 acres under cultivation well fenced, a good comfortable house and barn, 14 head of cattle, good team of horses, and all necessary farm implements, with no incumbrance, and there is plenty room for others and better opportunity. So, with every hope for New Ontario."—J. C. Lyle, Oxdrift, Aubrey Township, near Dryden, Ont.

Wabigoon, in the Kenora District, a growing little town on the C. P. R., 199 miles west of Fort William, is in the midst of much good soil easily cleared and in the vicinity of a mining section where gold has been discovered. A Government colonization road, 40 miles in extent, is in the western part of the settlement, and another of about 30 miles extends to the north-east. There is a good market outlet to Fort William on the east and Winnipeg on the west.

Dryden, 13 miles farther west on the C. P. R., stands at the head of 40 miles of navigable water. Population, 900. The place has a valuable asset in its splendid water power. There is a large lumber mill, with the foundation of a pulp-mill, and there is enough pulpwood to keep a mill going for a great many years. Many mining claims are being developed in the vicinity, and there is a fine, easily cleared, agricultural section north of the town. The Transcontinental G. T. P., passing westward about 15 miles to the north, has opened up perhaps over a million acres of good agricultural land.

Kenora, on the C. P. R., 80 miles west of Dryden, is at the junction of the Lake of the Woods and the Winnipeg River, and at the foot of 300 miles of navigation. The C. P. R. has a divisional point here. The Rainy River Navigation Company has a line of steamers to Fort Frances, while other vessels have regular routes elsewhere. Its principal industries are flour mill-

ing, lumbering, fishing, and mining. The Lake of the Woods Milling Company (Keewatin) has a capacity of 5,000 barrels per day. Other big mills are the Maple Leaf Company, and the Rat Portage Lumber Company, and there is a Customs Reduction Works for the separation of gold and silver from the crude material. The town, electrically lighted, is beautifully situated and well built. Population, over 7,000. Ten thousand islands prettily dot the bosom of the Lake of the Woods, and this, with fishing and hunting, makes the district very attractive to the tourist.

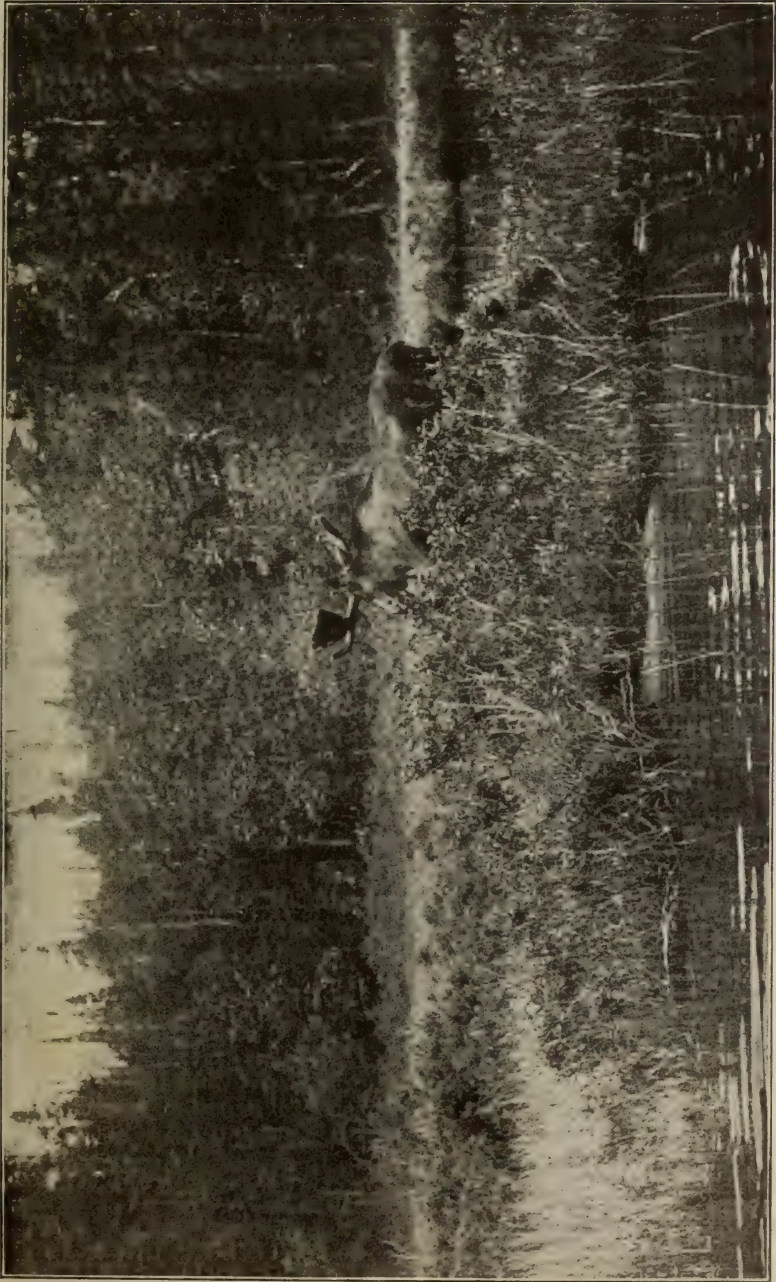
### WHY PASS BY NEW ONTARIO ?

Regarding a trip north through the District of Nipissing as far as Cochrane, the junction of the T. & N. O. Railway with the G. T. P., the following enthusiastic eulogy by Mr. J. W. Johnson, M.P.P., need by no means be strictly confined to that part of New Ontario:

"I conversed with settlers and with business men at the various points at which the party stopped. Every man with whom I spoke was as enthusiastic about the future of New Ontario, and as optimistic about his own and his children's success as any man that I had ever heard speak of the possibilities of the West. There is a touch of nature in its most attractive form in New Ontario that the West lacks. You can not conceive of a man loving the Prairie—but New Ontario, there a man can entwine his affections around the soil upon which grow the murmuring pine and hemlock, the tapering spruce and the umbrageous maple; the soil set in lakes, and framed by bays and rivers upon which he can carry or send his products to the St. Lawrence or to Hudson's Bay, water borne from the heart of the continent to the markets of the world. Men residing there will not long for the charms of nature which they left, even greater charms than those with which they have been familiar will lie all around them."

And the significant words of a successful farmer near Dryden, Kenora, the farthest west district of New Ontario, will well bear repeating—"I often wonder when I hear of so many people going through here, past our very doors, on the C. P. R. train from Old Ontario, when they could get a farm that would suit them better here for less money."





1st—Natural State, the Haunt of the Moose.

This and three succeeding pictures indicate the progress of New Ontario within ten years.

Ontario has still many millions of acres of excellent Crown land to spare. Much of it is free, much of it can be had for 50 cents per acre, and improved farms can be bought on reasonable terms.

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## Acquiring a Title to Public Lands.

The Province of Ontario is divided into forty-three counties and eight districts. The latter, comprising Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora, Muskoka and Parry Sound, form what is known as Northern Ontario.

The public lands open for disposal are chiefly in the districts named, and in the following counties, Haliburton, Peterborough, Hastings, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington and Renfrew, situated in the northeast section of Old Ontario.

The districts and counties are divided into agencies in charge of a Land Agent, whose duty is to give information, receive applications, and supply forms of affidavits.

Agricultural lands open for disposal may be obtained—

- (1) By PURCHASE.
- (2) By FREE GRANT.

## TOWNSHIPS FOR SALE IN NEW ONTARIO.

### QUANTITY AND TERMS.

The townships open for sale are subdivided into lots of 320 acres, or sections of 640 acres, and according to the regulations now in force a half lot or quarter section of 160 *acres*, more or less, is allowed to each applicant. The price is 50 cents an acre, payable one-fourth cash, and the balance in three annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent.

The applicant must be a male (or *sole* female) head of a family, or a single man over 18 years of age.

The sale is subject to the following conditions: The purchaser must go into actual and *bona fide occupation* within six months from date of purchase, erect a habitable house at least 16 x 20 feet, clear and cultivate at least 10 per cent of the area of the land, and reside thereon for three years.

The intending purchaser should make application to the



Crown Lands Agent in charge of the township in which the land is situated, and file the affidavit required, which will be sent to the department. If the land is vacant and open for sale the applicant must, upon notice from the Agent, pay the first instalment of the purchase money, for which the Agent will give him a receipt. The applicant has then authority to go into possession and commence the settlement duties.

Applications are not received for any public lands until they are laid out into townships, surveyed into lots and concessions, and formally opened for sale by Order-in-Council. Lands that are reported to be valuable chiefly for mines, minerals or timber, are also withheld from sale for agricultural purposes.

Nearly all the lands now open for sale are *subject to timber license*, which authorizes the holder of the license to cut pine and other kinds of timber. After a lot has been regularly sold, however, it drops from the license all kinds of timber except pine, and the purchaser has the right to cut and use such pine trees as may be necessary for building or fencing on his land, and may also cut and dispose of all trees that he requires to remove in the actual process of clearing the land for cultivation. The pine trees so cut and disposed of are subject to the ordinary timber dues. Although the timber other than pine is dropped from timber license, after a sale of the land is carried out, the purchaser is not entitled to cut and dispose of any kind of timber until he has gone into actual *bona fide* occupation of the land, resided thereon continuously for six months, built a habitable house 16 x 20 feet, and cleared and put under cultivation two acres at least.

At the expiry of three years from the date of sale, and upon payment in full of the purchase money and interest and proof of the completion of the settlement duties required by the regulations, the purchaser is entitled to a patent for his land.

Lands which are thus open for sale are in the districts of Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma and Rainy River.

## FREE GRANTS AND HOMESTEADS.

Public lands which have been surveyed and are considered suitable for settlement and cultivation, and not valuable chiefly for minerals or pine timber, may be appropriated as *Free Grants*; but such appropriations are restricted to the Districts of Nipissing, Algoma, Kenora and Rainy River, and that tract

lying between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay, and comprising the northerly portions of the Counties of Renfrew, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, Peterborough, Victoria and Simcoe, and the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound.

Although no fees are charged by the Department, or allowed to the land agents for locating, yet, if required to prepare the necessary affidavits, the Agent may make a reasonable charge for so doing.

#### WHO MAY LOCATE AND THE QUANTITY.

Two hundred acres is the limit of the Act, therefore no individual can obtain more than that quantity as a Free Grant, and if the land selected exceeds the 200 acres, the applicant must pay for the overplus at the price fixed by the Regulations. *A single man over eighteen years of age, or a married man without children under eighteen residing with him, is entitled to a grant of 100 acres.* But in case it shall be shown by satisfactory evidence that a considerable proportion of the land selected by the applicant who comes under either of these headings cannot be made available for farming purposes on account of rock, swamp or lake, the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines may make an allowance for such waste land, and may increase the quantity of land located to such applicant to any number of acres not exceeding in the whole 200 acres. This provision applies to land within the Huron and Ottawa territory only. *The male head of a family or the sole female head of a family, having a child or children under eighteen years of age residing with him or her, may be located for 200 acres as a Free Grant; and may also purchase an additional 100 acres at the rate of 50 cents per acre, cash.*

In certain townships, however, in the Districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay, and which are subdivided into sections and quarter sections, or into lots of 160 or 320 acres each, the locatee, whether he be a single man over eighteen, or the head of a family with children, is entitled to 160 acres only; that is a full quarter section, or a half lot, as the case may be; and he may purchase an additional 160 acres at the rate of 50 cents per acre, cash.

In the District of Rainy River the male or sole female head of a family with children under 18 is entitled to 160 acres, as





2nd Stage—Government Colonization Road.

a Free Grant, and may purchase an adjoining 80 acres at 50 cents per acre, cash; and a male applicant over 18 years without children is entitled to 120 acres as a Free Grant, and may purchase an adjoining 80 acres at the same price.

As soon as advised by the agent that his location has been carried out, the locatee may occupy his land and commence improvements, which he must do within one month from date of location.

#### CONDITIONS OF LOCATION.

The duties entitling the locatee to his patent are as follows:

(a) At least 15 acres to be cleared and under cultivation, of which 2 acres, at least, are to be cleared and cultivated annually during the 3 years.

(b) A habitable house to be built at least 16 by 20 feet in size.

(c) Actual and continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land for 3 years after location, and thence to the issue of the patent.

A locatee is not bound to remain on the land all the 3 years; if obliged to work out, or has other good cause, he may be absent for not more than 6 months altogether in any one year. He must, however, make it his home, and clear and cultivate the quantity of land required (two acres, at least) each year.

The timber regulations are similar to those under "Townships for Sale." But for full details on this point and others, see booklet issued by the Department, entitled, *Sale and Location of Public Lands*, from which these extracts are taken.

## Agencies for Townships for Sale.

### NIPISSING DISTRICT.

NEW LISKEARD AGENCY. AGENT, J. J. GRILLS.

This Agency contains nineteen townships, situated north and west of Lake Temiskaming. The agent resides at New Liskeard, in the Township of Dymond, at the head of the north-west bay of the lake. It is reached at present by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from North Bay. The Townships are:



Bucke  
Firstbrook  
Harris  
Dymond  
Hudson  
Lundy  
Auld

Casey  
Harley  
Kerns  
Henwood  
Cane  
Brethour  
Hilliard

Armstrong  
Beauchamp  
Bryce  
Tudhope  
James (part)

ENGLEHART AGENCY. AGENT, JOSEPH WOOLINGS.

This Agency contains nineteen townships, situated north of the New Liskeard Agency. The agent resides at Englehart, in the township of Evanturel. Englehart is a station on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, about 25 miles north of New Liskeard. The Townships are:

Pense  
Ingram  
Evanturel  
Dack  
Robillard  
Truax  
Marter

Chamberlain  
Sivard  
Sharpe  
Davidson  
Catherine  
Pacaud  
Marquis

Blain  
Gross  
Otto  
Eby  
Burt

MATHESON AGENCY. AGENT, F. A. CHILDS.

This Agency contains four townships situated north of the height of land about eighty-seven miles from New Liskeard. The agent resides at Matheson, formerly known as McDougal's Chute, a station on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The Townships are:

Bowman  
Hislop

Benoit

Walker

COCHRANE AGENCY. AGENT, J. G. CAMPBELL.

This agency contains four townships, near the town of Cochrane, at the Junction of the T. & N. O. and Transcontinental Railways,

Bower  
Clute

Glackmeyer

Lamarche

NORTH BAY AGENCY. AGENT, W. J. PARSONS.

This Agency contains one Sale Township—Widdifield, and three Free Grant Townships—Bonfield, Ferris and Chisholm.

## DISTRICT OF SUDBURY.

WARREN AGENCY. AGENT, ERNEST A. WRIGHT.

This Agency is situated in the Township of Dunnet, on the line of the C. P. Ry., about 20 miles west of Sturgeon Falls, and contains 9 townships, two of which—Hugel and Loudon—are open for sale at the rate of 50 cents an acre, subject to the usual settlement conditions, and the other townships are open for location under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act.

SUDBURY AGENCY. AGENT, JAMES K. MACLENNAN.

Sudbury is a station on the C. P. Ry. There are eight townships now on the market. The townships of Dowling and McKim are open for sale at the rate of 50 cents an acre, subject to the usual conditions regarding settlement duties. The other six townships are open for location under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act.

MASSEY STATION AGENCY. AGENT, R. J. BYERS.

This Agency is situated in the Township of Salter, on the Sault branch of the C. P. Ry., and contains six townships open for sale:

Hallam  
MayNairn  
SalterShedden  
Victoria

The Township of Merritt is open for location under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act.

## DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

THESSALON AGENCY. AGENT, THOMAS BUCHANAN.

Thessalon is a village situated in the Township of Thessalon, and is reached by the Georgian Bay steamers from Owen Sound or Collingwood in summer, and also by the Grand Trunk Railway to North Bay, and thence by the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Thessalon. The Townships are:

Bright  
Day  
Gladstone  
Haughton  
JohnsonKirkwood  
Parkinson  
Patton  
Rose  
StrikerTarbutt  
Thompson  
Wells



3rd Stage—Settler's Cabin.



## DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY. AGENT, C. J. HOLLANDS.

There are three townships in this Agency, and they are crossed by the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, which runs from Port Arthur west. The townships are:

Farrington

Halkirk

Watten

## AGENCIES FOR FREE GRANTS.

Since the passing of the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, 220 townships have been opened for location to actual settlers. These townships are divided into twenty-six Agencies. The following is a list of the Agencies, with the names of the officers in charge, the names of the townships in each, and the means of access:

MUSKOKA AGENCY. AGENT, J. B. BROWN, BRACEBRIDGE.

This Agency contains 21 townships. The Grand Trunk Railway runs through the District from south to north, and brings it within easy access to the markets of the front. Bracebridge, the seat of the Crown Land Agency, is about 122 miles from Toronto; is the chief town of the District, and has also the Judicial, Registrar's and Sheriff's offices. The Townships are:

Baxter  
Brunel  
Cardwell  
Chaffey  
Draper  
Franklin  
Macaulay

Medora  
Monck  
Morrison  
Muskoka  
McLean  
Oakley  
Ridout

Ryde  
Sinclair  
Sherbourne  
Stephenson  
Stisted  
Watt  
Wood

PARRY SOUND AGENCY. AGENT, F. R. POWELL, PARRY SOUND.

This Agency contains thirteen townships in the southwestern part of the District. It may be reached from the front by the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways. Parry

Sound contains the offices of the Stipendiary Magistrate, Sheriff, Local Master of the District, and Mining Recorder. The Townships are:

Carling	Hagerman	MacKenzie
Christie	Humphrey	Monteith
Conger	McConkey	Wilson
Ferguson	McKellar	
Foley	McDougall	

MAGNETAWAN AGENCY. AGENT, DR. J. S. FREEBORN.

This Agency contains eleven townships, in the centre of the north-west part of the District of Parry Sound. Magnetawan is situated on the Rosseau and Nipissing Road, in the Township of Chapman, 14 miles from Burk's Falls, a station on the Grand Trunk Railway. A steamer runs from Burk's Falls to Magnetawan in summer, and a stage in the winter. The Townships are:

Chapman	Lount	Ryerson
Croft	Machar	Strong
Ferrie	Mills	Spence
Gurd	Pringle	

EAST PARRY SOUND AGENCY. AGENT, WILLIAM JENKIN, EMSDALE.

This Agency contains six townships, in the south-eastern part of the District. Emsdale, in the Township of Perry, is a station on the Grand Trunk Railway, which runs through the Townships of Perry and Armour. The Canada Atlantic branch runs through the Townships of Bethune and Perry, and connects with the Northern Branch at Scotia. The Townships are:

Armour	Perry	Proudfoot
Bethune	Joly	McMurrich

NIPISSING AGENCY AGENT, H. J. ELLIS, POWASSAN.

This Agency comprises five townships, south of Lake Nipissing, and in the north-east part of the District of Parry Sound. The route from Toronto is by the Grand Trunk Railway to Powassan. From the east by the Canadian Pacific Rail-

way to Callender, and thence by the Grand Trunk Railway to Powassan. The Townships are:

Hardy	Laurier	Patterson
Himsworth	Nipissing	

### DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

NORTH BAY AGENCY. AGENT, W. J. PARSONS, NORTH BAY.

There are four townships in this Agency open for location under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act. The Townships are:

Bonfield	Ferris	Part of Boulter
Chisholm		

MATTAWA AGENCY. AGENT, JAMES JENKS, MATTAWA.

This Agency contains five townships—three of which are traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The route from the south is by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from the east by the Canadian Pacific. The Townships are:

Calvin	Papineau	Part of Launder
Mattawan	Part of Cameron	

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY. AGENT, J. A. PHILION.

This Agency contains six townships, situated along or convenient to the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway—west of North Bay, viz.:

Cosby	Grant	McPherson
Caldwell	Martland	Springer

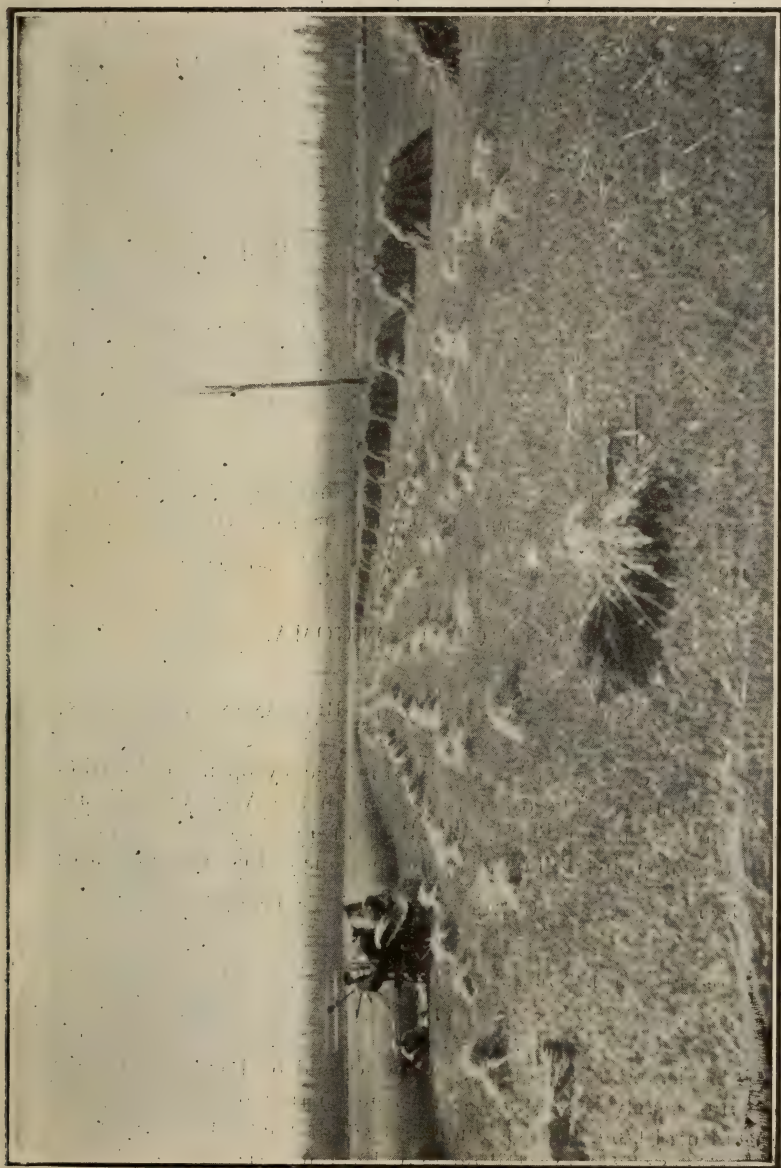
### DISTRICT OF SUDBURY.

WARREN AGENCY. AGENT, ERNEST A. WRIGHT, WARREN.

This Agency is situated in the Township of Dunnet, on the line of the C. P. Ry., about 20 miles west of Sturgeon Falls, and contains 7 townships, which are open for location under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act. The Townships are:

Appleby	Hagar	Ratter
Casimir	Jennings	Kirkpatrick
Dunnet		





4th Stage—Settler's Crop.

SUDBURY AGENCY. AGENT, JAMES K. MACLENNAN, SUDBURY.

There are seven townships open for location as Free Grants in this Agency, viz.:

Broder	Chapleau	Rayside
Balfour	Garson	Neelon
Dill (part)		

MASSEY STATION AGENCY. AGENT, R. J. BYERS.

The Township of Merritt is open for Free Grant location.

BLEZARD VALLEY AGENCY. AGENT J. A. LEMIEUX, BLEZARD VALLEY.

This Agency is situated in the Township of Blezard, north of Sudbury, and contains three townships, viz.:

Blezard	Capreol (west part)	Hanmer
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## DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

THESSALON AGENCY. AGENT, THOS. BUCHANAN, THESSALON.

There are three townships in this Agency open for location as Free Grants. The other townships in the Agency which are open for sale under Settlement Regulations have been given in the foregoing list. The Townships open for location are:

Aberdeen	Galbraith	Lefroy
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ST. JOSEPH'S ISLAND. AGENT, WM. E. WHYBOURNE, MARKSVILLE

This island is situated at the west end of Lake Huron. It contains nearly 86,000 acres, a large portion of which is good agricultural land. The island has been divided into three municipalities, St. Joseph, Hilton and Joselyn. It may be reached by steamers from Collingwood or Owen Sound in summer, and in winter by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

SAULT STE. MARIE AGENCY. AGENT, B. J. ROTHWELL, SAULT  
STE. MARIE.

This Agency contains three townships which are immediately north of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie. The route from the east is by steamer from Collingwood or Owen Sound, or by the Grand Trunk Railway to North Bay and thence by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Sault.—The Townships are:

Korah	Parke	Prince
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THUNDER BAY AGENCY. AGENT, H. A. KEEFER, PORT ARTHUR.

This Agency contains 18 townships, in the vicinity of Port Arthur, and is reached either by steamer from Collingwood or Owen Sound, or by the Canadian Pacific Railway:

Blake	Gorham	Oliver
Conmee	Lybster	Paipoonge
Crooks	Marks	Pardee
Dawson Road	McIntyre	Pearson
Dorion	McGregor	Scoble
Gillies	O'Connor	Strange

DISTRICT OF KENORA.

DRYDEN AGENCY. AGENT, R. H. PRONGER, DRYDEN.

This Agency is situated on the line of the C. P. Railway, in the Township of Van Horne, and contains eleven townships, viz.:

Aubrey	Mutrie	Van Horne
Eton	Sanford	Wainwright
Rugby	Temple	Zealand
Langton	Southworth	

KENORA AGENCY. AGENT, W. L. SPRY, KENORA.

Kenora is situated on the C. P. Railway at the head of the Lake of the Woods. There are two townships open for location, Melick and Pellatt.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

There are thirty-five townships open for location as Free Grants along the Rainy River and two agents in charge.

Wm. Campbell resides in the Township of Morley and his



Post Office address is Stratton Station. He has eighteen townships, running from the westerly end of the river.

Alexander McFayden is Crown Lands Agent at Emo, in the Township of Lash, and he has seventeen townships towards the easterly end of the river.

These townships may be reached by the Canadian Northern Railway from Port Arthur.

Townships in Charge of Wm. Campbell, Stratton Station:

Atwood	Morson	Spohn
Blue	McCrosson	Sutherland
Curran	Nelles	Sifton
Dewart	Patullo	Tait
Dike	Roseberry	Tovell
Morley	Shenston	Worthington

Townships in Charge of Alex. McFayden, Emo:

Aylesworth	Devlin	Miscampbell
Barwick	Dobie	Potts
Burriss	Fleming	Pratt
Carpenter	Kingsford	Roddick
Crozier	Lash	Richardson
Dance	Mather	Woodyatt

Authorized by the

HON. J. S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

For information as to special colonization rates to settlers, apply to

DONALD SUTHERLAND,

Director of Colonization,

Parliament Buildings,

Toronto, Ontario.





